

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HUNT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.
DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For the first insertion, one cent per line, per day.
For the second and subsequent insertions, one-half cent per line, per day.
For the third and subsequent insertions, one-quarter cent per line, per day.
For the fourth and subsequent insertions, one-eighth cent per line, per day.
For the fifth and subsequent insertions, one-sixteenth cent per line, per day.
For the sixth and subsequent insertions, one-thirty-second cent per line, per day.
For the seventh and subsequent insertions, one-sixty-fourth cent per line, per day.
For the eighth and subsequent insertions, one-twelfth cent per line, per day.
For the ninth and subsequent insertions, one-twenty-fourth cent per line, per day.
For the tenth and subsequent insertions, one-fiftieth cent per line, per day.
For the eleventh and subsequent insertions, one-hundredth cent per line, per day.
For the twelfth and subsequent insertions, one-hundredth cent per line, per day.
For the thirteenth and subsequent insertions, one-hundredth cent per line, per day.
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For the hundredth and subsequent insertions, one-hundredth cent per line, per day.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions.
S. P. COLE, M. D.
Residence, 100 South Second Street, Janesville, Wis.
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DR. J. B. BARROWS.
Physician and Surgeon, Office at the corner of Academy and Washington streets, Janesville, Wis.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during the late sale in the gold market and are offered to the public.

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field, will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of English, French and American.

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Extra, Fine Black, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, Grey and Black Cloths, Colored Alpaca, Kepp, DeLaine, etc.

Beautiful English, French and American Delaines, Figured Repps, Stripes and Organdies.

The very newest styles in American and French.

PRINTS!

warranted perfect colors, the patterns of which have been compared exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Colored.

DRESS SILKS,

Double Face Black Figured Silks, Double Face Colored Silks, etc.

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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural bone setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Cuts and wounds immediately and leaves no mark.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is truly a "friend in need" and every family should have it in hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

For sale by all dealers. RICHARDSON & CO., 310 Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

MY WIFE'S COUSIN.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Some time ago I called upon a cousin of my wife, who resided in the city of Philadelphia. I had not seen him for a long time, but having understood that he was in affluent circumstances, I was but little prepared for the condition in which I found him. Through information derived from a Philadelphia directory, I went to one of those alleys with which that city abounds, and found his home on a sign-board, associated with that of another man, over a dark and dingy shop.

That they were looking for him and his wife; also that looks were repaired and legs fitted. Without ceremony I walked into the gloomy recess, where there was a blacksmith's forge, and where among several muscular looking men up to their armpits in work, was "my wife's cousin."

He received me most cordially, and for a moment intermitted filing a huge brass key on which he was engaged, and the shake of my own derelict by one of his broad, brawny hands. I can liken to nothing nearer than the shock of a very earthquake.

"Take a seat, take a seat," he observed, "and just as soon as I finish this key, we will make tracks for home."

As soon as it was completed, he washed the worst of the dirt from his hands, hung up his work apron, and putting on his hat and coat, said in a cheerful tone, "Come now, cousin Aleck, let's go and see whether we have got any tea for us."

After we were in the street, our conversation immediately ran on business, and I took occasion to say to him that I had been of the opinion that he had retired from his trade on a handsome competency.

"Don't say a word about retirement," he replied; "it nearly makes me sick to think of it. People talk of retiring from business while they are healthy and able to work; why, I tell you, Aleck, they don't know what it means. I didn't know what it meant until I tried it, but now retirement and misery sound to me ears like words of the same meaning."

"You see, Aleck, it is about three years ago that having, as you would say, a competency, I made up my mind to stop work and move into the country. So I sold out my share of the business to my partner, spent a year or more looking at two or three score of country places and at last found one that my wife and myself were considerably pleased with."

"For two or three months matters and things went on very well, because I had something to attend to in making a few little improvements about the house, and in furnishing a number of the doors with locks of my own invention; but as the entire premises were in excellent repair when I bought them, I soon came to a point where there was nothing to look after but the cultivation of the garden. I was not long, though, in making the discovery that I had no genius or taste either for digging about roots or pulling up weeds; and so, as wife did not wish the garden to run to waste, I employed an English gardener to carry the thing regularly through."

"Well, I didn't mind the expense he put me to, but somehow I felt out of my gear in not having the right kind of employment. Wife did her best to coax me into gently manly ways; but the old mechanical finger all too thoroughly scrubbed out my hands—fingernails cleaned out and rounded—so as to make it appear that I had never done any manual labor."

"Then we must get behind a couple of Morgan ponies which I had purchased, and make fashionable calls in the daytime on those who had called on us; and wife wanted me to soften down my voice, and to be particular about my grammar and the subjects I talked on; but sometimes forgetting myself, I would reveal in the proud manner of the locks and keys I had handled in my prier days, and I commenced a history of my exploits in that line, when my wife would look at me as though she was going to sink through the floor. In fact she wished to keep a perpetual look on my lips, so far as our antecedents were concerned, with the key in her pocket. But I sieghed for the shop, and an hour spent in stupid listlessness about the house seemed longer than a day did when I had orders ahead for locks, and was driving hard to get them done at a given time."

"My youngest brother, who is a college bred man and a lawyer, sent me at my request, a fine collection of books on all imaginable subjects, so that my library outshone that of the parson, or indeed any other man in the vicinity; but I found I had no more taste to sit down and read than I had for trimming current bushes. The time was, after I had finished a hard day

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

NUMBER 134

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
H. L. BOWEN & WILCOX,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES K. BOWEN, HENRY BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines of type matter, or the equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day,	\$ 25
do 2 days,	40
do 3 days,	60
do 1 week,	1 00
do 2 weeks,	1 75
do 1 month,	2 50
do 2 months,	4 00
do 3 months,	5 00
do 6 months,	8 00
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do 92 years,	564 00
do 93 years,	570 00
do 94 years,	576 00
do 95 years,	582 00
do 96 years,	588 00
do 97 years,	594 00
do 98 years,	600 00
do 99 years,	606 00
do 100 years,	612 00

Business Directory.

NOAH NEWELL.

Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Stationery, Lumber, Coal, etc., 101 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homoeopathic and Surgical. Office at the corner of Main and Second Sts., Janesville, Wis.

J. J. HARRISON.

Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Main and Second Sts., Janesville, Wis.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE new open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased during

the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not only in the field, but

who were enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustrous

and Shantung, all of which have been purchased during

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Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUM-

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DAILY GAZETTE

MY WIFE'S COUSIN.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Some time ago I called upon a cousin of

my wife, who resided in the city of Phila-

delphia. I had not seen him for a long

time, but having understood that he was

in affluent circumstances, I was but little

prepared for the condition in which I found

him. Through information derived from a

Philadelphia directory, I went to one of

those alleys with which that city abounds,

and found his home on a sign-board, asso-

ciated with that of another man, over a

dark and dingy shop. The sign-board

that they were look-alikes and bell-hangers;

also that look-alikes were a thing of the

past. Without ceremony I walked into the

gloomy recess, where there was a black-

smith's forge, and where among several

muscular looking men up to the arms-pits

in work, was "my wife's cousin." He re-

ceived me most cordially, and for a moment

intermitted filing a huge brass key on which

he was engaged, and the shake of my own



Where breathes the foe but fails before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capital in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public question now before the country

are those relating to the present war, and the proper

method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no

reason why these who concern substantially in opinion

on these subjects should not now act together politically,

whatever may have been their antecedents. We

therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the

election of delegates to the state convention above

said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be

maintained throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise

with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword,

whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be sustained

and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the

rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled

to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district

committees that the convention for the election of

delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of

August.

Adopted, July 21st, 1863.

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have been sent where most needed, and well applied. The treasurer of the society acknowledges the receipt of the above sums, and holds receipted bills of monies expended to the amount of \$745.77, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$191.61. It, in the enumeration of contributions, any individuals have been omitted, we would, in the behalf of our society, tender our sincere thanks, hoping they may be stimulated to increased exertion.

Particulars of the Death and Burial of John D. Valentine.

Our readers will recollect that we published at the time a short account of the death of John D. Valentine, a private in company E, 5th regiment, who fell at the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg. The following additional particulars of his death and burial will be read with interest, not only by his personal friends, but by all who sympathize with them and admire the heroic sacrifices of our brave volunteers:

Fort Columbus, N. Y., August 12, 1863.

Mrs. M. J. Stevens:—Your kind missive of the 26th ult. has just arrived, and in answer to your inquiries in regard to your lamented brother, I would say that I have seen the person alluded to in your letter. He says he saw John, and advised him to go back, as the regiment was reforming on the heights. John said, "I want to fire my gun first," and he raised his gun to fire, when he received his fatal wound in the groin, and fell. Corp. Kelly went to him and asked him if he could do anything for him. John said, "No, I am hit; I am dying." Then he said, "Tell my," but fell back again exhausted from the loss of blood. Corp. Kelly was called away to another part of the field, but says he saw some men carry John back toward the heights. He was probably carried to a house near the fortification, where he was left, and died from the loss of blood. I went to the corporal of the pioneers, who superintends the burial of the dead. He says he buried John in the garden which belonged to a house near the fortifications, and assures me that he had a decent burial. The corporal intended to have boards marked with the names of those he buried, and put them at the heads of the graves, but the rebels gained possession of the heights before he had time to accomplish this object, and so the fate of war leaves his last resting place unmarked. "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," but silently and sadly they laid him down from the field of victory and honor, fresh and gay. It will be impossible to find the exact locality where John was buried, without disinterring all the bodies which are buried near him. But I hope and trust he may be found at the last call, when the earth and sea shall give up their dead, with his gory garments cleansed, and transformed into the spotless garb of an angel, to sing praises around the throne of God. I should have given you the facts as they are mentioned here long before this, but I supposed Sergeant Harrington had given all such information in regard to John's death, as he told me he was going to write to John's folks, as he said John left directions with him, so I told him if that was the case that I would not write to John's folks, and that he could tell you all about the manner of his death, &c., which I supposed he had done. If I am ever called to pass that way again I will endeavor to find the exact locality of John's resting place, and mark it, so that it can be found by his friends. I am glad you wrote to me in regard to this matter, and if there is any other point upon which I can give you information, I shall be most happy to do so.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind wishes as regards myself and company, and rest assured that you have our sympathies in your bereavement. I have the happiness to say that we are all safe and sound, after passing through the late ordeal of fire, wind, water, and weather, and have now a very pleasant camp near New York city, where I shall be pleased to receive any correspondence which you may think proper to send, and shall take pleasure in answering the same.

Corporal Ames, and Sergeant Haggins, who were wounded at the battles of Fredericksburg returned to the company yesterday having got nearly well.

You say you are busy in attending to the labors of the sanitary commission. May God bless you and all other ladies who interest themselves in this glorious work.

You say, also, that although so busily engaged for the sick that the well ones are not forgotten, and speak of your kind intention of sending the pin cushions, &c. I have no doubt the boys would be glad to receive them, and especially from the sister of their late comrade whom they all respected. This regiment has never received anything of the kind since they left, (except individually) but they hear of the 13th regiment receiving boxes, &c., and they think the citizens think more of the 13th than of us, but we are happy to be assured that we are thought of sometimes, as such letters as yours, remind us.

Well, I think I am advancing beyond matters of interest, so I will close by wishing you peace and joy. That God may bless and comfort you in your affliction is the prayer of

Your obedient servant,

A. W. HATHAWAY.

Let L. Co. 6th Reg. Wis. Vols. Ft. Columbus, New York Harbor.

N. B.—If you choose to send those cushions, by express, I will pay the express charges on them, as the boys will be happy to know that they are remembered by their friends at home; we are now where we can receive such things without trouble, by express. Direct them with a note to me and I will give them to the boys with proper instructions, who sent them &c. Direct as above.

A. W. H.

The New York Evening Post says that Mr. Montgomery, formerly local editor of the Vicksburg Whig, who will be remembered escaped to the north after having been condemned to be hung on suspicion of being a Union man, is about to return to Vicksburg and establish a Union paper.

Gen. Grant's Report of Operations before Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

Gen. Grant's official report of the operations of the army of the Tennessee, from the day he assumed the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of that place, is made public to-day. Gen. Grant states that from the moment he took the command in person, he became satisfied that Vicksburg could only be turned from the south side, and in accordance with that conviction, he prosecuted the work on the canal across the peninsula on the Louisiana side of the river. He gives details of the operations on the canal and of the failure in sending a naval expedition through Back Bayou. From the time the order was given to occupy New Carthage, and run the army by Vicksburg on transports under protection of Porter's fleet, to the landing at Bruinsburg, the operations are detailed at length. Upon a call for volunteers for crews for the vessels about to run by the batteries, Gen. Grant says that, for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented themselves by hundreds, anxious to undertake the trip. The names of those whose services were accepted will be given in a separate report. A striking feature, he says, so far as observation goes, of the present volunteer army, is that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment.

The march to Grand Gulf, and thence to Jackson, and thence to Vicksburg, including various battles, are also detailed, in which is shown Grant's knowledge of the enemy's forces and position, even to the fact that, before reaching Vicksburg, Joe Johnston had ordered Pemberton to come out and attack Grant's army in the rear, which resulted in a battle of four hours at Edwards Station, defeating the enemy. Of the continued march to the front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg, nothing is added not known already. Of the assault on the works, Grant says that the assault was gallant in the extreme on the part of all the troops, but the enemy's position was too strong, both naturally and artificially, to be taken in that way. No one succeeded in entering the enemy's works but Sergeant Griffin, of the 21st Iowa regiment, and some eleven privates—none returning but one man. It was during this assault that Gen. McClernand sent dispatches to Gen. Grant that he held two of the enemy's forts, and requesting a diversion by Sherman. Grant says: "The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the 13th corps than I believed it possible for a commander to have. I could not see his position of the forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his dispatch, up to the time he left it, and expressed doubts of their correctness which doubts I subsequently, but too late, confirmed; but, at the time, I could not thus regard his reiterated statements, for they might possibly be true; and, that not possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be lost to escape through fault of mine, I ordered a diversion, which was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list half fifty per cent., without advancing our position or giving us other advantage."

Gen. Grant details the surrender, and says that the terms agreed upon he regarded as more favorable to the government than unconditional surrender, as it saved the transportation, which was limited on the river then, of the whole rebel army, and left his forces to move on Johnston.

Col. Grierson's raid was made by Grant's instructions, and is regarded by the latter as the most brilliant of the war.

After acknowledging the co-operation of the navy, the report concludes thus: "The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the state, and the capture of Vicksburg, its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed Gen. Tracy, Tipton, and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and recognized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroad locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c.; and much was destroyed to prevent its capture. Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows: Port Gibson, killed, 130; wounded, 718; missing, 6. Fortenberry, killed, 4; missing, none. Raymond, killed, 69; missing, 31. Jackson, killed, 40; wounded, 24; missing, 6. Champion Hill, killed, 425; wounded, 1,812; missing, 19. Big Bayou Railroad Bridge, killed, 29; wounded, 242; missing, 2. Vicksburg, killed, 645; wounded, 3,688; missing, 305. Total killed, 1,242; wounded, 7,295; missing, 537. Of the wounded, many were but slightly injured, and continued on duty. Many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

"In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Co. A, 4th Illinois cavalry volunteers. Capt. L. D. Osband, commanding this company, has been on escort duty with me since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time, rendered invaluable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing, and promptness. It would not be overrating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in cavalry regiments."

One way for securing a party triumph for the republicans in Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, was by stationing soldiers at the polls to keep democrats away.—Monitor.

The only democrats kept away from the polls were those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government. As the Unionists obtained large majorities in all these states, the statement of the Monitor is an acknowledgment that its party is disloyal there. If a man is so far gone in treason that he cannot take an oath to support the government under which he lives, he ought to be deprived of his vote; but the Monitor thinks not, and complains that such "democrats" as these are not permitted to elect traitors to office. For our part we do not believe any real and true democrat would hesitate to take the oath ten times a day, if thereby the enemies of the country could be exposed and prevented from giving aid to Jeff. Davis through the ballot box. There was no political test, any more than there is in the oath of naturalization, and no loyal man should in these times object to it. Those who do, condemn themselves.

The father of Gen. Grant addressed a meeting of the friends of John Brough, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days since.

Gen. Prentiss arrived at Quincy, being relieved from duty at Helena.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 13.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon came up this morning direct from Port Hudson. She left there on Friday evening last. She reports the banks of the Mississippi, all the way up, as deserted and drear for miles. Not a single human being is to be seen, and guerrillas will soon be numbered among the things that were.

Throughout Arkansas and Louisiana, the slaves are being run off to Texas, until very few are left. Some of them escape and fly to the river, while many others are shot, burned, whipped, or tied and carried off. Rule or destroy is the motto of slaveholders everywhere.

Troops continue to be sent down the river from Vicksburg, but their destination is unknown.

An expedition up Red river is not among probabilities. The retreat of the Arkansas rebels might thus be cut off, and, besides, it is believed the rebels have several transports up that stream and its tributaries.

Admiral Porter is expected up to-night. The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised and is now at Vicksburg.

St. Paul, August 13.

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To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, August 14.

The Herald's Washington dispatch reports all quiet in the army. The greater portion of Lee's force is south of and in the immediate vicinity of the Rapidan. Their largest force is reported between the Rapidan and Rappahannock. It is anticipated that Lee will attempt to gain our rear with a corps, while the remainder of his forces operate in front. No fears are entertained, however, concerning the result of any attempt to flank us, and a repetition of Jackson's manner, would doubtless result more disastrously to Lee than did his invading strategy. Citizen prisoners are continually being brought in, most of whom take the parole not to encourage the rebellion, and a few take the oath of allegiance. Hot weather continues. No movements are on foot, nor does there appear any chance of any immediately.

Parties recently from Richmond represent the people there as sunk in the deepest gloom. They are deserting the city in crowds in consequence of the high prices of the necessities of life. Sickness prevails to a fearful extent, and the want of medicines is badly felt. Desertions from the army are frequent. There were a few rebel troops at Richmond on the 7th, nor were there any indications of a movement on the part of the rebel army. Jeff. Davis' proclamation calling in absentees from the army, remains a dead letter. It is reported that Davis and Lee have quarreled, but it is discredited. The heat there is terrible. There is great exasperation among the people against the rebel secretary of state, Benjamin. Talk in Richmond placed Lee's army at 40,000 to not over 60,000. It is scattered all over the country from Gordonsville to Hanover Court House, and northward to within five miles of Rappahannock for the purpose of subsistence. The drought has been severe in southern Virginia, and in many parts the intense heat has blighted the crops.

New York, August 14.

Details of the Arago's news contains really nothing additional to what was telegraphed yesterday.

Correspondence from the Isthmus state that Mr. Partridge, our minister to San Salvador, had got into difficulty with the government about claims of some American citizens, upon property—

from Don Jose Gonzales. The San Salvadorian refused to give up the property and refer the matter to our government.

Washington special report Dr. R. G. Barnes appointed medical inspector general in place of Dr. Perley, resigned.

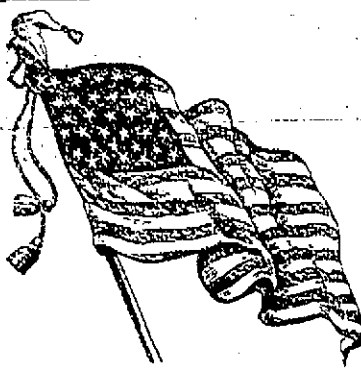
The plan urged by Gen. Rosecrans and Rousseau for raising 20,000 cavalry and 10,000 mounted infantry, to operate against guerrillas in the southwest and along the border lines favorably. Senators Harris and Cowen, General Morehead and others, urged its adoption upon the President to-day.

New York, August 14.

The Times announces that the draft in two, possibly in more, of the city districts will be commenced on the 24th of August. Probably by the 1st of September the whole matter will be over, and conscripts and substitutes in service of the United States.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 14.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public question now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concern substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all voters to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention aforesaid, who approve of the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or conciliation to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
- That the national administration should be heartily and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention. The central committee recommends to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 6th, 1863.
JOHN P. LAWRENCE,
J. H. HAZARD,
JOHN L. WOOD,
J. W. STEWART,
W. C. SMITH,
State Central Committee.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

The following statement has been furnished us by the officers of this society. Truly, a good work has been done and the blessing of many a wounded soldier will rest upon those warm-hearted ladies of Janesville who have ministered to his comforts or relieved his sufferings.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Janesville was organized in the fall of 1861. They met weekly at Lappin's Hall, which was kindly tendered for their use by its proprietor, Mr. Lappin, who has ever evinced a willingness to aid in our efforts to relieve the wants of our suffering soldiers. The only fund we possessed at this time, was a small contribution, weekly paid in by the attendants, which sums were more or less of them appropriated for the benefit of the 15th Wisconsin regiment, quartered here for some months. There were several boxes packed from voluntary contributions and sent away prior to this. The first sum of any amount at our disposal was the proceeds of a concert given by the pupils of the Blind Institute, under the supervision of their efficient teacher, Prof. Allen, who volunteered to aid us, knowing our necessities in the spring of 1862. This money was expended for material, and made into hospital garments and sent off, of which no account was kept, unfortunately for our own interest and gratification. The calls for aid becoming more urgent to increase our means, a series of tableaux parties were given, and nobly responded to by our citizens. After defraying expenses attending them, about four hundred dollars were placed in the hands of our treasurer, this with the proceeds of a lecture, and a donation from the Working Men's Association of ten dollars ninety cents, from the scholars in the different ward schools twenty-four dollars, so encouraged us in the good work that a new zest was given to the society, and numbers of boxes were sent to regiments in the field, from our own state, besides a box to Evansville, Indiana, for the benefit of a hospital, including ten dollars for the purchase of postage stamps for invalid soldiers.

During the summer of 1862 we met at private houses, finding that a central locality would be more desirable, a committee of ladies were appointed to select an appropriate place. Messrs. Jackson & Smith were waited upon, who gave us the use of two large rooms in their new block, which is still occupied free of expense. Mr. James R. Richardson furnished us a stove, to whom we would tender our thanks in behalf of the society, for numberless like favors, also to Mr. Wm. Spaulding and S. H. Culver for wood.

In the spring of 1863, our treasury being nearly exhausted, the singers of Janesville and vicinity kindly aided us in our efforts to sustain the society by giving an Old Folks' concert, from which was realized the sum of \$133.78, which was reported a few weeks after, and \$70.36 more placed in our hands. June 9th, 1863, the pupils of the Blind Institute gave another concert, and through their principal, Mr. Little, \$23.38 was added to the amount in the treasury. Agreeably to a call from our Mayor, contributions were taken up in our respective churches, and the sum of \$149.82 handed to us by him. Several boxes have been received from towns in our vicinity, and their contents appropriated as directed. Accompanying one from Johnson was \$8.40, (besides some small currency not in use, and a number of postage stamps too much soiled to use.) In regard to the number of boxes sent from the society, and their value, we can give no accurate account, as the lists have always been sent with them. Copies have not always been retained. We can only say, we trust they

have been sent where most needed, and well applied. The treasurer of the society acknowledged the receipt of the above sums, and holds receipts of monies expended to the amount of \$745.77, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$191.61. If in the enumeration of contributions, any individuals have been omitted, we would, in the behalf of our society, tender our sincere thanks, hoping they may be stimulated to increased exertion.

Particulars of the Death and Burial of John D. Valentine.

Our readers will recollect that we published at the time a short account of the death of John D. Valentine, a private in company E, 5th regiment, who fell at the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg. The following additional particulars of his death and burial will be read with interest, not only by his personal friends, but by all who sympathize with them and admire the heroic sacrifices of our brave volunteers:

For Col. CORNELL, N. Y. HARBOR, August 1, 1863.

Mrs. M. J. Stevens.—Your kind missive of the 25th ult. has just arrived, and in answer to your inquiries in regard to your lamented brother, I would say that I have seen the person alluded to in your letter. He says he saw John, and advised him to go back, as the regiment was reforming on the heights. John said, "I want to fire my gun first," and he raised his gun to fire, when he received his fatal wound in the groin, and fell. Corp. Kelly went to him and asked him if he could do anything for him. John said, "No, I am hit; I am dying." Then he said, "Tell my wife, I fell back again exhausted from the loss of blood. Corp. Kelly was called away to another part of the field, but says he saw some men carry John back towards the heights. He was probably carried to a house near the fortification, where he was left, and died from the loss of blood. I went to the corporal of the pioneers, who superintends the burial of the dead. He says he buried John in the garden which belonged to a house near the fortifications, and assures me that he had a decent burial. The corporal intended to have boards marked with the names of those he buried, and put them at the heads of the graves, but the rebels gained possession of the heights before he had time to accomplish this object, and so the fate of war leaves his last resting place unmarked. "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," but silently and sadly they laid him down from the field of victory and honor, fresh and gay. It will be impossible to find the exact locality where John was buried, without disintering all the bodies which are buried near him. But I hope and trust he may be found at the last call, when the earth and sea shall give up their dead, with his gory garments cleansed, and transformed into the spotless garb of an angel, to sing praises around the throne of God. I should have given you the facts as they are mentioned here long before this, but I supposed Sergeant Harrington had given all such information in regard to John's death, as he told me he was going to write to John's folks, as he said John left directions with him, so I told him if that was the case that I would not write to John's folks, and that he could tell you all about the manner of his death, &c., which I supposed he had done. If I am ever called to pass that way again I will endeavor to find the exact locality of John's resting place, and mark it, so that it can be found by his friends. I am glad you wrote to me in regard to this matter, and if there is any other point upon which I can give you information, I shall be most happy to do so.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind wishes as regards myself and company, and rest assured that you have our sympathies in your bereavement. I have the happiness to say that we are all safe and sound, after passing through the late ordeal of fire, wind, water, and weather, and have now a very pleasant camp near New York city, where I shall be pleased to receive any correspondence which you may think proper to send, and shall take pleasure in answering the same.

Corporal Ames, and Sergeant Huggins, who were wounded at the battles of Fredericksburg returned to the company yesterday having got nearly well.

You say you are busy in attending to the labors of the sanitary commission. May God bless you and all other ladies who interest themselves in this glorious work.—You say, also, that although so busily engaged for the sick that the well ones are not forgotten, and speak of your kind intention of sending the pin cushions, &c. I have no doubt the boys would be glad to receive them, and especially from the sister of their late comrade whom they all respected. This regiment has never received anything of the kind since they left, (except individually) but they hear of the 13th regiment receiving boxes, &c., and they think the citizens think more of the 13th than of us, but we are happy to be assured that we are thought of sometimes, as such letters as yours, remind us.

Well, I think I am advancing beyond matters of interest, so I will close by wishing you peace and joy. That God may bless and comfort you in your affliction is the prayer of

Your obedient servant,
A. W. HATHAWAY,
1st Lt. Comdr. Co. E, 5th Regt. Wis. Vols., Ft. Columbus, New York Harbor.

N. B.—If you choose to send those cushions, by express, I will pay the express charges on them, as the boys will be happy to know that they are remembered by the friends at home; we are now where we can receive such things without trouble, by express. Direct them with a note to me, and I will give them to the boys with proper instructions, who sent them &c. Direct as above.

The New York Evening Post says that Mr. Montgomery, formerly local editor of the Vicksburg Whig, who will be remembered escaped to the north after having been condemned to be hung on suspicion of being a Union man, is about to return to Vicksburg and establish a Union paper.

Synopsis of Gen. Grant's Report of Operations before Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, August 12. Gen. Grant's official report of the operations of the army of the Tennessee, from the day he assumed the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of that place, is made public to-day. Gen. Grant states that from the moment he took the command in person, he became satisfied that Vicksburg could only be turned from the south side, and in accordance with that conviction, he prosecuted the work on the canal across the peninsula on the Louisiana side of the river. He gives details of the operations on the canal and of the failure in sending a naval expedition through Back Bayou. From the time the order was given to occupy New Carthage, and run the army by Porter's fleet, to the landing at Bruinsburg, the operations are detailed at length. Upon a call for volunteers for crews for the vessels about to run by the batteries, Gen. Grant says that, for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented themselves by hundreds, anxious to undertake the trip. The names of those whose services were accepted will be given in a separate report. A striking feature he says, so far as observation goes, of the present volunteer army, is that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment.

The march to Grand Gulf, and thence to Jackson, and thence to Vicksburg, including various battles, are also detailed, in which is shown Grant's knowledge of the enemy's forces and position, even to the fact that, before reaching Vicksburg, Joe Johnston had ordered Pemberton to come out and attack Grant's army in the rear, which resulted in a battle of four hours at Edwards Station, defeating the enemy. Of the continued march to the front of the enemy's works at Vicksburg, nothing is added not known already. Of the assault on the works, Grant says that the assault was gallant in the extreme on the part of all the troops, but the enemy's position was too strong, both naturally and artificially, to be taken in that way. No one succeeded in entering the enemy's works but Sergeant Griffin, of the 11th Iowa regiment, and some eleven privates—none returning that man. It was during this assault that Gen. McClernand sent dispatches to Gen. Grant, that he had been ordered to the front, and requested a diversion by Sherman.

Grant says: "The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the 13th corps than I believed it possible for a commander to have. I could not see his position of the forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his dispatches, up to the time he left it, and expressed doubts of their correctness which doubts facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed; but, at the time, I could not see that regard his reiterated statements, for they might possibly be true; and, that not a possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be allowed to escape through fault of mine, I ordered a diversion, which was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list full fifty per cent, without advancing our position or giving us other advantage."

Gen. Grant details the surrender, and says that the terms agreed upon be regarded as more favorable to the government than unconditional surrender, as it saved the transportation, which was limited on the river, then, of the whole rebel army, and left his forces to move on Jackson.

Col. Grierson's raid was made by Grant's instructions, and is regarded by the latter as the most brilliant of the war. After acknowledging the co-operation of the navy, the report concludes thus: "The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the state, and the capture of Vicksburg, its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed Gen. Tracy, Tighman, and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and recognized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroad locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c.; and much was destroyed to prevent its capture. Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows: Port Gibson, killed, 149; wounded, 718; missing, 5. Fourteen Mile Creek skirmish, killed, 4; wounded, 9; missing, none. Raymond, killed, 69; wounded, 31; missing, 2. Jackson, killed, 40; wounded, 243; missing, 6. Champion Hills, killed, 235; wounded, 1,842; missing, 13. Big Black Railroad Bridge, killed, 29; wounded, 242; missing, 2. Vicksburg, killed, 545; wounded, 3,689; missing, 308. Total killed, 1,242; wounded, 7,295; missing, 537. Of the wounded, many were but slightly injured, and continued on duty. Many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery.—Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

"In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Co. A, 4th Illinois cavalry volunteers. Capt. L. D. Osband, commanding this company, has been on escort duty with me since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time, rendered invaluable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing, and promptness. It would not be oversteering the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in cavalry regiments."

One way for securing a party triumph for the republicans in Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, was by stationing soldiers at the polls to keep democrats away.—Monitor.

The only democrats kept away from the polls were those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government. As the Unionists obtained large majorities in all these states, the statement of the Monitor is an acknowledgment that its party is disloyal there. If a man is so far gone in treason that he cannot take an oath to support the government under which he lives, he ought to be deprived of his vote; but the Monitor thinks not, and complains that such "democrats" as these are not permitted to elect traitors to office. For our part we do not believe any real and true democrat would hesitate to take the oath ten times a day, if thereby the enemies of the country could be exposed and prevented from giving aid to Jeff Davis through the ballot box. There was no political test, any more than there is in the oath of naturalization, and no loyal man should in these times object to it. Those who do, condemn themselves.

The father of Gen. Grant addressed a meeting of the friends of John Brown, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days since.

Gen. Prentiss arrived at Quincy, being relieved from duty at Helena.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, August 13. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon came up this morning direct from Fort Hudson. She left there on Friday evening last. She reports the banks of the Mississippi, all the way up, as deserted and drear for miles. Not a single human being to be seen, and guerrillas will soon be numbered among the things that were.

Throughout Arkansas and Louisiana, the slaves are being run off to Texas, until very few are left. Some of them escape and fly to the river, while many others are shot, burned, whipped, or tied and carried off. Rule of destroy is the motto of slaveholders everywhere.

Troops continue to be sent down the river from Vicksburg, but their destination is unknown. An expedition up Red river is not among the probabilities. The retreat of the Arkansas rebels might thus be cut off, and, besides, it is believed the rebels have several transports up that stream and its tributaries.

Admiral Porter is expected up to-night. The gunboat Cincinnati has been raised and is now at Vicksburg.

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Little Crow came down to the settlement with sixteen followers, with the intention of stealing horses. They scattered in small parties, and Little Crow and son were discovered by a farmer named Sampson and his son, six miles from Hutchinson.

Little Crow was picking berries, and was shot and wounded before he saw Sampson. He returned the fire, wounding Sampson slightly, who was a second shot from Sampson's son killed him.

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[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 14. The Herald's Washington dispatch reports all quiet in the army. The greater portion of Lee's force is south of and in the immediate vicinity of the Rapidan. Their largest force is reported between the Rapidan and Rappahannock. It is anticipated that Lee will attempt to gain on rear with a corps, while the remainder of his forces operate in front. No fears are entertained, however, concerning the result of any attempt to flank us, and a repetition of Jackson's manner, would doubtless be a disastrous result to Lee than his invading strategy. Union prisoners are continually being brought in, most of whom take the parole not to encourage the rebellion, and a few take the oath of allegiance. Hot weather continues. No movements are on foot, nor does there appear any chance of any immediately.

Parties recently from Richmond represent the people there as sunk in the deepest gloom. They are deserting the city in crowds in consequence of the high prices of the necessities of life. Sickness prevails to a fearful extent, and the want of medicines is badly felt. Desertions from the army are frequent. There were a few rebel troops at Richmond on the 7th, nor were there any indications of a movement on the part of the rebel army. Jeff Davis' proclamation calling in absentees from the army remains a dead letter. It is reported that Davis and Lee have quarrelled, but it is discredited. The heat there is terrible. There is great exasperation among the people against the rebel secretary of state, Benjamin. Talk in Richmond placed Lee's army at 40,000, not over 50,000. It is scattered all over the country from Gordonsville to Hanover Court House, and northward to within five miles of Rappahannock for the purpose of subsistence. The drought has been severe in southern Virginia, and in many parts the intense heat has blighted the crops.

NEW YORK, August 14. Details of the Arago's news contains really nothing additional to what was telegraphed yesterday.

Correspondence from the Isthmus states that Mr. Partridge, our minister to San Salvador, had got into difficulty with the government about claims of some American citizens, upon property—

from Don Jose Gonzales. The San Salvadorians refused to give up the property and refer the matter to our government.

Washington specials report Dr. R. G. Barnes appointed medical inspector general in place of Dr. Perley, resigned.

The plan urged by Gen. Rosecrans and Roseau for raising 20,000 cavalry and 10,000 mounted infantry, to operate against guerrillas in the southwest and along the border gains favor daily. Senators Harris and Cowen, General Morehead and others, urged its adoption upon the President to-day.

NEW YORK, August 14. The Times announces that the draft in two, possibly in more, of the city districts will be commenced on the 24th of August. Probably by the 1st of September the whole matter will be over, and conscripts and substitutes in service of the United States.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14. The steamer Pioneer from New Orleans 3d, and the steamer St. Mary from New Orleans 7th, have arrived. No news of any importance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14. Flour dull, 12c lower, 4,754.85 extra; 5,204.55 R. O. Wheat quiet, 96c; 12 Chicago spring; 97c; 109 Milwaukee; 1,171.25 winter red. Corn close favorable to buyers, 67c. Whisky unchanged 45c-45c.

Stocks better and fair business. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 1,25c. Erie 1,04c. Reading 1,15c. N. Y. city 1,25c. U. S. 6's 81.

GUBERNATORIAL.—General Halbert E. Paine, having been mentioned as a candidate for governor, writes to the Wisconsin declining the proposed honor, as he says "it is his earnest wish and manifest duty to return to the field as soon as his health will permit." In conclusion he says:—If I had supposed that so many of the people of Wisconsin would honor me as they have done, in respect of the state ticket, and otherwise, I should have hesitated to return home from the Department of the Gulf. For it is easier to meet the arms of enemies than the unmerited praise of friends. But I hope, on my return to the field, to engage with such increased zeal and diligence in the service of our country, as shall contribute to the maintenance of the honor of this state, and testify my gratitude to its generous people.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.—The Boston Pilot asserts that the veteran commander of the Army of the Potomac is a Roman Catholic, and many of the copperhead journals assert that he is a democrat. We presume that in either case it would not make any difference in the value of his services. It is well known, however, says the Philadelphia American, that the truth should be known. General Meade is a Philadelphian. His family are there. His sons have been drafted there. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his family hold the pew, where they have long been in regular attendance, in St. Mark's Church, Camden.

Meade's relations in life, as regards politics, have ever been a whiz. His family were all whigs, and though opposed to agitation before the war had broken out, the general has since become an earnest supporter of the whole war policy of the national administration, like Burnside, Grant, Rosecrans, and some other conservatives.

"FRENCH INVENTION."—The following extract from a letter written by Corporal Wm. L. Sankey describes the recent invention by a European, of the rifled musket shell, which was doubtless furnished the rebels by some "neutral" merchant vessel.

"During the skirmish at Manassas Gap the rebels used a great many of those rifled musket shells. I saw many of them burst near me, and could not think what they were at first. It is a French invention, and I hope the inventor will get his reward when the devil gets hold of him, as he certainly will. When one bursts inside of a man, it is impossible to extract all the pieces of lead and iron, and the man is like an ordinary bullet, but has a copper chamber inside filled with percussion."—Albany Journal.

During the recent American debate in the house of commons everybody almost was present to hear the debate—that is to say, everybody who could, by entreaty or by guile, manage to secure a place. Mr. Mason, of course, was present, with many of his friends; and, on the other side, was Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, with several of his party. Indeed, so many Americans came down to the house, and so fierce was the excitement, that it was adjudged to be more prudent to separate the hostile camps. The "confederates," accordingly, sat under the gallery, on the ministerial side, and the federals opposite to them, on the other.

LEARNED LINGO.—The other day one of our city surgeons illustrated in a remarkable manner the faculty with which a scientific fellow may make the simplest thing in the world utterly incomprehensible to the common mind. A man named Nixon had been killed in the street by three shots from a pistol, one in the abdomen, one in the groin, and a third in the thigh. Nothing could be clearer. The man was dead, and there were three holes in his body that the coroner's jury could have put their fingers in. But the scientific sawbones who made the post mortem examination thought proper to mystify the matter thus:—"One wound was in the umbilical region about one inch above and one half inch to the left of the umbilicus; the second wound was in the right inguinal region, about one and a half inches below Popart's ligament, and midway between the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium and the symphysis pubis; this wound passed through the anterior to the femur, and lacerated some of the branches of the femoral artery; the third wound was about one inch from, anterior to, and on a line with the greater trochanter."

Of course this evidence threw the twelve men, who had been picked up promiscuously from the nearest barrooms, at a shilling apiece, into a state of haze. They argued among themselves as to what sort of a "cuss" the "bilious" might be, and as to whether the "pop" blow Popart's ligament was a "sure pop" or not. One juror who had read Popart's "Homer," thought it must be some mistake about the Iliad, because that was the Greek for Troy, and the man had been killed in New York.

Another wanted to know how far the "bilious region" was from the "inguinal region," and whether the deceased ran from one to the other after he was hit; and a third, who didn't catch the pronunciation of the last word of the witness correctly, said he understood that the origin of the quarrel had been a tumbler, not a deceiver. Finally, it seems, an unscientific common place wretch, who had an idea that as the man was dead, he must have been mortally wounded, suggested that "the deceased came to his death by pistol shot wounds," &c., &c., and the remainder of the jury, glad to escape from the difficulty, agreed with him. But they are doubtless still uneasy in their minds about the "bilious" and the "trochanter."—Sunday Times.

The St. Louis Union learns that Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, recently met with a serious accident on the cars between Washington and Philadelphia. While sitting in the cars, he inadvertently placed his elbow out of the window, when it came in contact with some object outside, and was instantly crushed, the bones being broken.

THE DAVIS BROTHERS.—A correspondent writing from Vicksburg, says:—

Poor Joe Davis! Joe Davis is a brother of Jeff. Joe and Jeff had a plantation in partnership out near Jackson, and said plantation was well stocked with negroes. Those negroes are now nearly all of them under the Stars and Stripes, some of them as soldiers, and some as cooks and servants for federal officers. Poor old Joe is living upon his plantation, and how many of his "people" do you suppose are "faithful" to him? Hardly enough to carry home his subsistence, which he is obliged to draw from the commissaries of the army of the Gulf. My informant says that Joe intends eventually to turn out a Union man, and is now staying on his plantation with a view of saving his half of it. He is nothing of a politician, and doesn't seem to have much of an inclination towards the capital of the confederacy, Richmond.

MARRIED. In this city on the 13th inst., by Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. DANIEL SHELLEY, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Ill., and Miss LUCIA TONGER, of Union.

DIED. In this city, this morning, Aug. 14th, MARY, wife of Jacob Reischer, aged 41.

Funeral services will be held at two o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal church. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET. Two dwelling houses, centrally located. Apply to H. B. WHITMAN, [address].

House for Sale. I OFFER for sale my residence on West street, one door north of Dr. Bailey's. It is one of the pleasantest and best dwellings in the city. Apply to Dr. Bailey, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, [address].

Gold Pens. PROVED this day at the Janesville Literary Exchange, (corner street), another service of Fairchild's celebrated GOLD PENS, acknowledged by all to be the best pen in the world. They are used in all our offices at this State Capital. O. J. DEARBORN, N. B. John Foley and Charles F. Newton's Pens at [address].

WANTED. A energetic young man, with good address, (who can furnish a good recommendation) to conduct each township in the state, in company with another person. Liberal wages will be paid. The candidate is solicited, not laborious, but affording a fine opportunity of raising the country and securing a fine income. If the man engaged proves to be a man for the place, an interest will be offered him in the town. Apply to [address], for same time, Box 202, Post Office, Janesville, Wis. [address].

Harness Makers Wanted. I WILL PAY the best of wages to three good Harness Makers. Apply at my shop in Janesville. [address].

Dwelling House for Sale. I WILL SELL, on favorable terms to the buyer, my residence in this city. I have six acres of land, divided by substantial fences into three equal plots. My house is three stories high, with a fine garden, well built and pleasantly arranged and has a good kitchen and wood-house addition. There is a large barn, and a fine yard and a fine outbuilding. I have a large number of choice apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees in bearing. Also, blackberry, raspberry, plum, and cherry trees. I have a large family, my back yard is of the Janesville variety and I have a fine view of the city and harbor from my house. I have a dozen species of four choice varieties in bearing. In no other way can the comforts and luxuries

late agent Jared M. Hamilton, Mirabeau B. Lamar, late Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, deceased, and James L. Vinton, deceased and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure sale rendered in the cause entitled as above, this 21st day of May, 1863, before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace, for sale and sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Myers Hotel, in the city of Jacksonville in said Territory.

THE 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1863,

of 10 CENTS in the forenoon of that day, to wit: to sell, to the highest bidder, in several pieces, parcel or acres of land situated, being in the city of Jacksonville, county of Duval, State of Florida, to-wit: (1) the undivided one half of lot two (2), of the undivided one half of lot two (2), Michigan to Jacksonville, according to the recorded plat of said lots, and the undivided one half of the quarter of section 34, of township 34, of range twelve (12) east, containing twenty nine and nine sixths acres. Dated July 7th, 1863.

W. H. WATKINS, Clerk of the Court.

WATKINS & HATLEY, Attys. for Plffs. 186d

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

SUPREME COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Repleat against Fling Allen, Louise Allen and Jank of Beloit.

and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure sale rendered in the cause entitled as above, this 21st day of May, 1863, in favor of the plaintiff and against the above named defendant, on the steps in front of the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the

[illegible][illegible]

AN ORDINANCE
 to grant a franchise to the City of Ordinance to
 the building of a Railway Bridge over the
 and Claron street, fourth ward, city of
 Ord, passed April 30, 1863.
 and Common Council of the City of Javer-
 ord.
 That an ordinance entitled "An Ord-
 nance the building of Railway Bridge over
 and Claron street, fourth ward, city
 Ord, passed April 30, 1863, be
 the city repealed. - Passed July 2d, A. D. 1863.
 H. B. TRENT, Mayor.
 J. W. HILLMAN, Clerk. 1864

SHERIFF COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 before said Alvin M. D. Field, E. H. Field,
 Jackson, C. A. Alden and Almon Oaklin.
 and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
 said jury rendered in the above entitled case
 against the defendant above, do hereby
 fulfill and against the defendant above
 and over for sale and sell at public auction,
 the following described real estate, to-wit:
 on, half of street, in the city of Janesville,
 City, Co.

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1863,
 of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day
 do hereby certify that the above, to-wit:
 of and situated in the town of Harpigny,

[illegible]

and sixty three links, three west and two east of said road, containing 14 acres, more or less, beginning, containing north 26° 30' east along said road, and said road, as follows:—
Beginning, containing 14 acres, following a strip of land 2 rods wide on the east and south for highway
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

BUILT COUNTY NOW ROCK COUNTY.

Health, 175, set Stephen C Snydland and others, etc., etc.

and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on the 19th day of June last, the said premises were sold to said court for such purpose, will sell the same, to the highest bidder, in front of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, on the first day of SEPTEMBER, 1865,

at 10 P.M. all that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows;—all that certain tract or quarter section thirty (30), in town (3) north, range thirteenth (13) east, Wisconsin, bounded as follows—beginning at the center of lot no 34 section 31 24th called) north 26° 30' west four chains and links from the section line on the north side of section 31, thereon a corner, then south 10° 10' west 20 sixteen chains north, side of said section 20 sixteen chains

the said six and six-and-a-half links, thence west and north, said section line on north side of the south fork of the reservation leading to the said road, thence north 28° 50' east along the said road eight chains and fifty links to the south fork of the said reservation, thence south and therefrom a strip of land two rods wide on the west side for a half of road, —dated June 6th, 1870. W. A. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Refered, &c.

SUIT COUNT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

— vs. —
— wife, plaintiff, against Nelson T. House and —
— wife, Henry F. House and — House his
— of said spaulding and David Nigro, ditto.
of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants
— hereby says that he is duly qualified to
— complain of the plaintiff in this action, which
— the office of the clerk of said court. May
— of which a copy is herewith served upon
— herewith a copy of the complaint, and he
— comes subscriber at his office in Janesville in
— within twenty days after the service here-
— of the complaint, and he will be held
— he will be held complain within the time afore-
— in this action will be said court for
— remanded in the said court.

[SEAL.] H. K. WHITTON, PLIN'S ATT'Y.

OTHER ASSORTMENT
of

...INDIA since styled over before exhibited
 ...entire, just received at
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THE 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1863.

of the same; also the undivided one-half of the
fourth quarter of section thirty-four (34); town-
ship 36 N., range 10 E., county of Lincoln, Mo.,
to the said more or less. Dated July 17, 1863.
WILLARD MERRILL, Referee.
LOAN, PATTON & BAILEY, Attys for Plff. Jy12d5w

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Amos C. Reiger against Pelly Allison, Adm-
istrator of the Estate of
and Bank of London,
pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the
court, and sale ordered in and to be noticed as
follows: To wit: That on the 17th of June, A. D. 1883, in favor of the
said plaintiffs and against the said defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auc-
tion, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the
Rock County Court House, in Main street, in the city of Janesville
Wisconsin, the premises described in the foregoing

THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1983,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day
following described mortgaged premises, to wit:
that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying
and being in the County of Walworth and State of Wisconsin,
more particularly known and described as the southwest
quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast
quarter of the southwest quarter of section number
eight (8), also the west half of the northwest quarter of
township seven (7), all in township number one
north, range fifteen (15) east and
in section number one (1) of the
certain township parcel of land
being in the county of Jackson State of Wisconsin,
and known and described as the south half of the
southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the
west quarter of the southwest quarter, also that
certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and
being in the County of Walworth and State of Wisconsin,
more particularly known and described as the southwest

ange number fourteen (14) east, containing one acre and so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and costs of sale, and as may be separated without material injury to the parties interested. Dated July 21, 1907. J. H. REMBERG, Sheriff of Cook County.

MANOENTZ, CANNOKAT & GIBBS, Cook County, Wis.
1907. Attorneys.

AN ORDINANCE,
to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over
the Chicago River and Clinton street, fourth ward, city
of Chicago.

Enacted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chicago
Major and Common Council of the City of January 14, 1907.
It is ordained:

SECTION 1. That the Chicago and Northwestern
Railway Company be and hereby is authorized and
empowered to erect and maintain bridges over the

avenue and Clarno street in the fourth ward of the city of Jacksonville, upon which to rest the superstructure and tracks of the railway of said company, and for that purpose may use and occupy such portions of said street as may be necessary to the extent of the right to rest the abutments to the arches of said bridge respectively, and the embankments of said street thereat.

§ 2. The opening or common highway under said bridge shall not be not less than thirty feet wide, and shall be built in accordance with the design and grade of said avenue and street; and said company shall immediately after the completion of said bridge repair the common highway under said bridge along the embankments adjacent thereto, so as to accommodate the public travel on said avenue and street, and said bridges shall not be not less than eight feet high.

§ 3. Said bridges shall each be built of stone.

and iron combined, and with a single span reaching over said space of thirty feet as described in section two of this ordinance.—Passed July 2, 1883.

B. B. TREAT, Mayor.
J. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE,
to repeal an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western avenue and Clarion street, fourth ward, city of Kansasville," passed April 30, 1883.

Mayor and Common Council of the City of Kansasville, do ordain:

SECTION 1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western avenue and Clarion street, fourth ward, city of Kansasville," passed April 30, 1883, be, and that it is hereby repealed.—Passed July 24, A. D. 1883.

J. B. TREAT, Mayor.
 Attors. G. H. WILLIAMSON, City Clerk. 1965d

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 Henry M. Gray, agent Alvin Miner, L. F. Ward, D. E. Piskal,
 William Jackson, C. A. Alden and Almon Oakman.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 20th day of May, 1883, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants above named, I, that order for sale and sell at public auction the highest bidder, on the place of the tract of land hereinafter described, to-wit: the city of Sanevitz and county, on

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1883,
 at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit: that tract of land situated in the town of Barmon

to the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin; and
known and described as the west half the west half
of the southeast quarter of section No thirty-eight
Town No three (3), Range No Thirteen (13) containing
fifty acres, more or less—Dated June 8th 1868.
R. T. PEMBERTON, Sheriff
County of Rock County, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorneys. ————— JES70

CLEARC COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

John Smith, plff, agt Stephen C Spaulding, and others.
vs
J. K. Knrnsance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action on
the 5th day of June, 1868, the undersigned
sheriff specially appointed by said court for such pur-
pose will sell as public auction, t, the highest bidder
the front door of the Rock County Court, in Janesville,

The 10th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1863,
 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: eight acres of land off the north side of a parcel of land bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the northwest fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township three (3) north range thirteen (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin, and in the south line of said section thirty (30) north range thirteen (13) east, south 22° 50' west, four chains and thirty links from the section line on the north side of said section, thence east parallel with the section line for two chains and thirty links, thence south and parallel with the north and south section line of section thirty (30) north range thirteen (13) east, south 22° 50' west, four chains and thirty links, thence west parallel to the aforesaid section line on the north side of said section, twenty chains and seventeen links.

center of said road, thence north 28° 35' 30" said road
center of said road eight chains and fifty feet
to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres, more or
less, of land a strip of land 2 rods wide on the east. A
it is due for highway.—Dated June 6th, 1863.
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Samuel D Smith, plff, vs Stephen C Spaulding &
others, doct.

N presence and of the court, a judgment of for
and approved sale rendered in the above action
on the 5th day of June, 1863, the undersigned, a refer
officially appointed by said court for such purpose, W
at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the fr
of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in the
County, on

THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,

[illegible]

and south sides for a highway.
53. W. A. LAWRENCE,
Circuit Court, Clerk.
54. Refer to, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Albinus Grimes, plaintiff, versus Nelson L. Rouse and
Albinus his wife, Henry F. Rouse and ——— Rouse
his wife, Ward O. Spaulding and David Noble, defendants.
State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, to be
filed in the office of the clerk of said court, on or
before the 15th day of March, 1894, and to serve a copy
of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his
office in Janesville, within twenty days after the service
exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail
to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
the plaintiff may take such action as he may deem

a plan for
 was demanded in the complaint.
 yard? (State) H. K. WHITTON, Pitt's Attorney.
ANOTHER ASSORTMENT
 of
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 MILLBACH'S some styles never before exhibited
 in Jacksonville, just received at
 SUTHERLAND'S PAPER STORE
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